Lösningsforslag omtentamen 220608

$$1a) cos^{2}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{ix} + e^{-ix})\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot (e^{2ix} + 2 + e^{-2ix})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(2x)} + e^{-i(2x)}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + \cos(2x)). \qquad a$$

1b) Vi söker primitiv
$$f(\theta)$$
 till
$$f'(\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) \text{ så alt } f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{7}{4}.$$

$$\int \cos^2(\theta)d\theta = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2\theta))d\theta$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2\theta) + C$$

$$S\ddot{a}$$
 $f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}Sin(2\theta) + C$

d'a C bestans au
$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{2}{4}$$
:

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) + C$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + C$$

$$S\ddot{a}$$
 att $C = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$.

Accesa,
$$f(6) = \frac{1}{2}6 + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2\theta) + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{16}{8}$$

$$\frac{2.}{dx} = y^2 + 1, \quad x > 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^{2}+1} dy = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$arctan(y) + C_1 = ln \times + C_2$$

$$arctan(y) = ln \times + C$$

$$C = C_2 - C_1$$

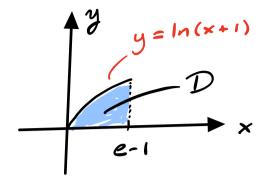
$$y(1) = 1$$
:
 $arctan(1) = ln 1 + C$

$$\frac{\overline{\mu}}{4} = 0 + C$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

$$arctan(y) = ln \times + \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 Si att

$$y = tan\left(ln \times + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
. α



Arean ges ar

$$A(D) = \int_{0}^{e-1} |a(x+1)| dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} | \ln(x+1) dx$$

$$= \left[(x+1) \cdot |n(x+1) \right] - \int_{0}^{\infty} (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$=e-e+1=1.$$

4.
$$\arctan t = t - \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} - \dots$$

sa att

$$arctan(2x) = 2x - \frac{8x^3}{3} + \frac{32x^5}{5} - \cdots$$

 $= 2x - \frac{8x^3}{3} + x^5 \cdot B_1(x)$

där B, (x) begränsad nära x=0.

$$sin(u) = u - \frac{u^3}{3!} + \frac{u^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

si att

$$Sin(2x) = 2x - \frac{8x^3}{3\cdot 2\cdot 1} + \frac{32x^5}{5\cdot 4\cdot 3\cdot 2\cdot 1} - \cdots$$

$$=2\times-\frac{4\times^3}{3}+\times^5\mathcal{B}_2(x)$$

der B2(x) negransad nära x=0.

Vi far da

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\arctan(2x) - \sin(2x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \frac{8x^3}{3} + x^5 \cdot 3(x) - \left(2x - \frac{4x^3}{3} + x^5 \cdot 3(x)\right)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{4x^3}{3} + x^5 \cdot B_1(x) - x^5 \cdot B_2(x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \left(-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{x^2 \cdot \beta_1(x) - x^2 \cdot \beta_2(x)}{3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} + 0 + 0 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

5. Lit
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x^4 + x^2}$$

Då är f(x) 70 på R, specielle då x 70. Dersutom kan vi Skriva om f(x) 50 m $g(x) \cdot h(x)$ där g(x) 70 om x 20 och $h(x) \rightarrow A$ 20 de $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^4+x^2} = \frac{1+x\cdot\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}}{\frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^4}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x^4} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}}{\frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}}{\frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2}}$$

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Notera att
$$g(x)$$
 70 om x 70 och att ∞

$$\int g(x) dx \text{ konvergent}.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx \text{ konv. on } \alpha > 1$$

$$Dessulom,$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \xrightarrow{0 + \sqrt{0 + 1}} = 1 > 0$$

$$da \times \rightarrow \infty.$$

6. Derivera håda led av
$$x^{2}-(1+y(x)) = \int_{0}^{2} t \cdot y(t) dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(x^{2}-(1+y(x))\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\int_{0}^{x} t \cdot y(t) dt\right)$$

$$2x-(0+y'(x)) = -x \cdot y(x)$$

$$y'+x \cdot y = -2x$$

$$y'+x \cdot y = -2x$$

$$En IF ges di av $e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}}$

$$\delta \hat{a} = \int_{0}^{x} (-2x) \cdot e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx$$

$$= \left[u = \frac{x^{2}}{2}, du = xdx\right]$$$$

$$= \int (-2) \cdot e^{u} du$$

$$= -2e^{u} + C = \left[u = \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right] = -2e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}} + C$$

Så alt

$$y(x) = -2 + C \cdot e^{\frac{2}{2}}$$

Notera även att

Notera även att
$$z$$

$$x^2 - 1 + y(x) = \int t \cdot y(t) dt$$

geralt
$$2^{2}-1+y(2)=\int_{2}^{2}t\cdot y(t)dt$$

$$3+y(2)=0$$
 så ætt $y(2)=-3$.

Insattning i
$$y(x) = -2 + C \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$
:

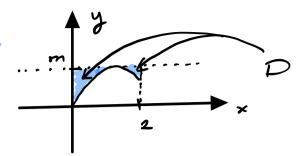
$$y(2) = -2 + C \cdot e^{-2}$$

-3 = -2 + C \cdot e^{-2}

$$C \cdot e^{-2} = -1$$
, $C = -e^{2}$.

Allesi,
$$y(x) = -2 - e \cdot e^{2}$$

= -2-e.

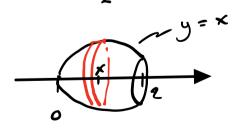


$$m = ?$$
 $y = x \cdot e^{-x}$ ger att
 $y' = 1 \cdot e^{-x} + x \cdot e^{-x} (-1)$
 $= e^{-x} (1-x)$
 $y' = 0 \in x = 1$

$$m = y(1) = 1 \cdot e^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Söke volgn ges av V=V,-V2:

$$\frac{1}{e} \left\{ \frac{1}{e} \right\}^{2} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{e^{2}}$$



$$\sqrt{2} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi \times e^{-2x} dx$$

Vi far

$$V_2 = \int \pi \times e^{-2x} dx$$
 $= \pi \cdot \int e^{-2x} \times dx$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(\int -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \times dx \right)^2 - \int -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} dx$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-2 \cdot e^{-4} + 0 + \int e^{-2x} dx \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-2 \cdot e^{-4} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \times dx \right) \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-2 \cdot e^{-4} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \times dx \right) \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-2 \cdot e^{-4} + \left(-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + 0 + \int \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} dx \right) \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-3 \cdot e^{-4} + \left(-\frac{1}{4} e^{-4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-3 \cdot e^{-4} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-4} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$
 $= \pi \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{4} e^{-4} \right)$

Tillsammans fas att

$$V = V_1 - V_2$$

$$= 2\pi e^{-2} - \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{13}{4}e^{-4}\right)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left(\frac{2}{e^2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{13}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{e^4}\right)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{8e^2 - e^4 + 13}{4e^2}$$
 v.e.

8.
$$x'' + \frac{k}{m}x = \frac{\alpha}{m} \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$d\ddot{a}r \quad \omega^{2} = \frac{k}{m} :$$

$$x'' + \omega^{2}x = \frac{\alpha}{m} \cdot \cos(\omega t).$$

$$\times_h$$
: $\times'' + \omega^2 \times = 0$ has kar. ekv.
 $\int_{-1}^{1} + \omega^2 = 0$ (a) $\int_{-1}^{1} = \pm i \cdot \omega$

$$X_h(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega t) + B \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$
.

×p: Ansättn. c, cos(wt) + c2·sin(wt)
identisk med ×h, fungerar ej.

Kan använda komplex metod:

$$y_p$$
 till $y'' + \omega^2 y = \frac{\alpha}{m} \cdot e^{i\omega t}$
 $d\ddot{a}v \times_p = \text{Re}y_p$.

Välj
$$y_p = z(t) \cdot e^{i\omega t}$$
 som ge
 $y'_p = (z' + i\omega z) e^{i\omega t}$ och

 $y''_p = (z' + 2i\omega z' - \omega^2 z) e^{i\omega t}$.

Insaking i
$$y'' + w^2y = \frac{a}{m}e^{i\omega t}$$

ger att

 $(z'' + 2i\omega z')e^{i\omega t} = \frac{a}{m} \cdot e^{i\omega t}$
 $z'' + 2i\omega z' = \frac{a}{m}$
 $da' z' = \frac{a}{2im} = -\frac{a}{2m}i \quad duge^{-1}$
 $z = -\frac{a}{2m}i \cdot t + C \quad da' \quad C = 0 \quad duge^{-1}$
 $z = -\frac{a}{2m}i \cdot t \cdot e$
 $z = -\frac{a}{2m}i \cdot t \cdot e$

Allesa $x_p = \frac{a}{2m} t \cdot sin(wt)$.

Tillsammans fas då allmän

1"sning till
$$x'' + w^2x = \frac{a}{m} \cos(wt)$$

av

 $X = x_h + x_p$
 $= A\cos(wt) + B\sin(wt) + \frac{a}{2m}t \cdot \sin(wt)$. U

9. Notera att

$$f(x) = (e^{x} + 3 + 2e^{-x})^{-1} \text{ så att}$$

$$f'(x) = -(e^{x} + 3 + 2 \cdot e^{-x})^{-2} (e^{x} + 0 - 2e^{-x})$$

$$= -\frac{e^{x} - \frac{2}{e^{x}}}{(e^{x} + 3 + 2 \cdot e^{-x})^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{x} - 2}{e^{x} \cdot (e^{x} + 3 + 2 \cdot e^{-x})^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{e^{x} - 2}{e^{x} \cdot (e^{x} + 3 + 2 \cdot e^{-x})^{2}} < 0$$
om $e^{2x} - 2 > 0$ vilket sker
$$e^{2x} - 2 > 0$$
 vilket sker
$$e^{2x} - 2 > 0$$
 vilket $e^{2x} - 2 > 0$ vil

Med andra ord, f'(x) < 0 om $x \ge 1$ si all f(x) as tagande d'àr.

f(x) även positiv så jämförelsæsats kan tillämpas:

$$\int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx + f(n) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) \leq \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx + f(1)$$

Notera även att

otera aven aven
$$f(n) = \frac{1}{e^n + 3 + 2 \cdot e^{-n}} = \frac{1}{e^n} \cdot \frac{1}{e^n} \cdot \frac{2}{e^n} \cdot$$

och att

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{e+3+2\cdot e^{-1}} = \frac{e}{e^2+3e+2}.$$

Enstad uppstallning ges de av

$$\int_{S} f(x) dx \leq \frac{\infty}{2} f(k) \leq \int_{K=1}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \frac{e}{e^{2} + 3e + 2}$$

når i beståme värdet för
Sfuldx.

$$\int f(x) dx = \int \frac{e^{x}}{(e^{x})^{2} + 3e^{x} + 2} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \epsilon = e^{\times} \\ d\epsilon = e^{\times} d \times \end{cases}$$

$$=\int \frac{1}{t^2+3t+2} dt$$

Vi gör en partialbraksuppdelning:

$$t^{2}+3t+2=0 \Leftrightarrow t=-\frac{3}{2}\pm\sqrt{\frac{9-\frac{6}{9}}{9-\frac{6}{9}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ \ t = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(=)$$
 $t=-1$ el. $t=-2$.

Ansaken:
$$\frac{1}{\xi^2+3\xi+2} = \frac{1}{(\xi+1)(\xi+2)} = \frac{A}{\xi+1} + \frac{B}{\xi+2}$$

Mule. med (++1)(++2): 1 = A(++2)+B(++1)

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 & (1) \\ 2A+B=1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(2)-(1):
$$A=1$$
, insall i (1): $1+0=0 \in B=-1$.

$$\sqrt{i} \quad f_{ac} = \frac{1}{t^2 + 3t + 2} = \frac{1}{t + 1} - \frac{1}{t + 2}$$

så att

$$\int \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 + 3\epsilon + 2} d\epsilon = \int \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon + 1} - \frac{1}{\epsilon + 2} \right) d\epsilon$$

$$= |n|t+1| - |n|t+2| + C$$

$$= |n| \frac{t+1}{t+2} + C$$

Med
$$E=e^{\times}$$
 fas att
$$\int f(x)dx = \ln\left(\frac{e^{\times}+1}{e^{\times}+2}\right) + C.$$

$$= \ln 1 + \ln \frac{e+2}{e+1} = \ln \frac{e+2}{e+1}$$

(4)
$$\frac{e^{R}+1}{e^{R}+2} = \frac{1+\frac{1}{e^{R}}}{1+\frac{2}{e^{R}}} \xrightarrow{R\to\infty} \frac{1+0}{1+0} = 1$$
.

Vi far

$$\ln \frac{e+2}{e+1} \leq 2 f(k) \leq \ln \frac{e+2}{e+1} + \frac{e}{e^2 + 3e + 2}$$
.